4

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-ITALIAN OPERA-LA SONNAMBULA. WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING—"OURS." Mr. Leiter Wallack, Mr. Frederic
Rebusson. Mr. John Gübert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mise Madeline Heu
Eiques, Mrs. Vernon.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THIS EVENING-MASTER OF RAVERSWOOD. Mr. Geo.
Jordan, Miss Rose Extings.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-PEOPLE'S LAWYER-HAPPIEST DAY
OF MY LIFE. Mr. John E. Owens.

THIS EVENING-CENDRILLON-GRAND FAIRY BALLET.

OLD BOWERY THEATER,
THIS EVENING-THE WETER AN-WEPT OF THE WEPTON-WISH-MAGIC BARREL-THE MAN OF ALL WORK,
Mr. W. Myaley, Miss Famy Herring, Mr. O. L. Foz.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—KABRI; (S. THE WOODEN SHOPMAKEE. Mr. C. W. Clarke and a full company. TWO HUNDRED. THOUSAND CUMIOSTITES—VAN AMBURGES COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

THIS EVENING-FRENCH OPERA-LE BARBIER DE

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING—NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Robert Stickney, Anstralian Family and Mile. De Berg.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING-RUY BLAS-KATHERINE AND PE-THIS EVENING-RUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-THE MAN IN BLACK-TWO POMPEYS-WAKE UP ABRAHAM, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING-CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK-HOTEL
PAPRIQUE, etc.

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THE WASHINGTON TWINS—ANATOMICAL COLLECTION.

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THIS APTERNOON-Mr. WOLFSOHN'S POURTH BEETHOVEN MATTNEE, at 2 o'clock.
THIS EVENING-FIRST CONCERT OF 71st REGIMENT
N. Y. BAND. Mmc. Varian Hoffman and Mr. J. R. Thomas.

THIS EVENING-MR. VALENTINE VOUSDEN'S ENTER TAINMENT, "THE UNITY OF NATIONS."

THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.

FIFTH AVENUE SKATING POND.
THIS AFTERNOON-CONCERT BY DODWORTE'S FULL BAND and SKATING.

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and Twenty-night ste, between Lexington and Third-awa.

The only minits ste, between Lexington and Third-awa.

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they possess all the advantages of solid silver in whitely and from
beauty of design and superior finish are unfining nishable from it.
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WEED SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 506 Broad-way. The only Lock-risch Family Machine that uses a straight acedic. A valuable and useful Holiday Present. FIRST PREMIUM ESTRY ORGANS .- None other con-G. G. Sexa & Co., No. 617 Brooms

THE LAWS OF HEALTH. It is useless for State Legislatures to pass have for the preceivation of the public health, if the great law of self-preservation, which depends to: its enforcement upon the well of the individual, is suffered o remain a dead lotter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in this country, who has not seen the testimony is favor of

HOSTITTERS STONACH SITTERS.
furnished over their own signstures by persons of acknowledged eminonce in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epi-demics, a sovereign remody for dynepsia, a valuable anti-billious wedleine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a medicine. a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmices stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of unstairs and impore water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and atomachies in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative aw of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility or in consequence of exposure to un wholescome influences, it in peril of taking the greatest of all tempora blessings, REALTH, the importance of using the inversa as a defensive bleavings, REALTH. the importance of using the greatest of all tempora-bleavings, REALTH. the importance of using the BITTHER as a defeasive sections. Dyspepties who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to core Indigestion in all its forms and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same said.

> HOLIDAY GIFTS! FAMILY SILVER!! LUCIUS HART & Co., The Oldest Plated Wave House in the City, Nos. 4, 6 and S lighting Star, (Foot of John et.) SILVER-PLATED WARE, At Moderate Prices.

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WILLCOX & GIRES'S SEWING-MACHINE .- " Its seam aless liable to rip than the lock-silleis,"-["Judg-s' Decision" at t Orand Trial."] "end for samples of both stitches. No. 508 Broaders

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising oustomers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publica tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUKE" New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

On the second page of to-day's paper will be found a report of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, a list of the unconfirmed appointments in the Internal Revenue Service, the Court reports, City news, Commercial news, and the Markets. On the sixth page

The Lower House of the South Carolina Legislature have rejected the Constitutional Amendment, by a vote of 95 to 1; and there is no prospect that it will fare any better, if as well, in the Senate. The vote was a matter of form, merely; the sentiment of South Carolina on this subject is many months stale.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Stevens, was adopted in the House yesterday, for the organization of free schools in the District of Columbia, in which no distinotion shall be made on account of color. This is the inevitable result of the bill establishing equal suffrage. A little more such legislation will make the District more worthy than it now is to hold the Capitol of the nation.

The Emperor of Austria seems, after all, to have deemed it safest to make peace with the Magyara, for a Cable dispatch informs us that in yesterday's sitting of the Hungarian Diet, the Tavernicus (the highest administrative officer of Hungary) announced that the Emperor had resolved to restore the Constitution. This step-supposing that it is not made dependent upon offensive conditions-will produce an immense enthusiasm in Hungary, but it will greatly excite the Sclavic tribes which belong to the Hungarian Crown, and will increase the dissatisfaction in the German provinces.

Gen. Sheridan's version of the Mexican difficulties is given in two letters to the Commander-in-Can which we print to-day. He claims that Ortega was arrested on the principle that was applied to the Fenian invasion of Canada, though it does not appear that Ortega sustained at the time of his arrest the character of an invader. The invasion of Mexico by Gen. Sedgwick is consistently condemned, but is explained also by the supposed scheme of the Matamores merchants to create a diversion in the interest of Maximilian, and get their goods out of port free of duty. Ortega appears to have been mixed up in the intrigue, and Gen. Sedgwick was used as a cats-paw.

We print on another page an important list of Assessors and Collectors in the Internal Revenue Department, appointed by Andrew Johnson during the past four months, but unconfirmed by the Senate. No less than 215 officers out of 440 have been removed by Mr. Johnson in that brief time, for no other reason than their fidelity to the Republican party. The Senate will not consider these appointments till January, when it will find that most of them are known only as Democrats or deserters. Nineteen removals were made in this State, and thirty-four in Pennsylvania. Many of the men appointed are notoriously unfit for the positions, and the Senate will reject the great majority.

The impression appears to be general in the House of Representatives that the bill to increase salaries having been passed at the last session, the members are legally obliged to accept the extra sum. We assure them that no penalties will be enforced against any member who declines the money. The method by which Congress secured that extra pay was especially discreditable because it was cowardly. The people expect to see the act raising the salaries repealed, and the mileage cut down to a decent figure. Had it not been for the transcendent importance of other subjects, the recent elections would have convinced even Mr. Driggs that the people were disgusted with the extra swindle. But now that the question between Mr. Johnson and Congress is settled, the members who vote against the repeal of the appropriation will not be overlooked.

Judge McCunn is the somewhat notorious author of many curious decisions; one of them on the New-York Gambling law. He comments on the "gentle-"manly spirit of the common law" in refusing to allow the victim of a gambler to recover his money. Fancy the genteel spirit of the common law allowing your pocket to be picked or your house to be robbed without even a gentlemanly apology therefor! That is not quite so cool, to be sure, as Judge Mc-Cunn's assurance that it is the politest thing in the world to fleece or to be fleeced, and that all that a gentlemanly law or a well-behaved judge can do is to take sides with the robber. This idea of what is gentlemanly would not surprise us as coming from the fare bank, but as a judicial opinion would be deemed | intrinsic value and the fame of their illustrious curious if it had proceeded from almost any other authors, will long be memorable in the history of than Judge McCunn.

Corporal punishment has long been the common penalty for petty offenses in the South. Until lately t was prevalent in the most northern of the Border States, surviving the auction block, as a last relic of

tions of the whipping-post inspired our soldiers in North and South Carolina led to several military orders prohibiting its further use. But inveterate advocates of the whip and of mean wages have come as far as Washington to beg that the whipping-post be continued. It is cheaper, they think, to scourge a criminal, and let him go a more wretched vagabond than he ever made himself, than to maintain him at the public expense; hence, a great business in cuts and bruises, and iron-stringed cats-o'-nine-tails, is done at the Southern whipping-post. Mr. Wilson's resolution, introduced yesterday in the Senate, is an effort to put a stop to these legal barbarities. The rescue of a negro at Raleigh from the pillory, by a U. S. officer, is mentioned in our news to-day. It meets the spirit of Mr. Wilson's resolutions exactly.

No new light on the Mexican question, or on the policy of our Government with regard to it, is obtained from the public documents which were laid before Congress yesterday. Santa Anna has long been known as an unscrupulous demagogue, and this correspondence will largely add to that reputation. Santa Anna was desirous of obtaining the aid of the United States in the war against the Government of Maximilian, and, although a private citizen, intimated that he would engage, in the name of the Mexican Republic, to pay for such aid any price that might be demanded. He was answered that the Government of the United States would treat only with the legitimate chief of the Mexican nation, President Juarez. In a letter to Mr. Seward, Santa Anna maintains that at an interview he had with Mr. Seward, at St. Thomas, the latter expressed approval of his proposed movements. How much or little truth there may be in this statement is one of the few matters in this correspondence the public would like to know more

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1867.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the year 1867 more prosperous in business than ever before. The expediency of enlarging our pages—thus making THE THISUNE the largest and the cheapest newspaper in Americawas doubted by many. We have found our account in it. The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is steadily increasing, and our advertising patronage has increased when we used a smaller sheet, and this difficulty we can only meet by frequently publishing supplementary pages.

The close of the war has imposed upon THE TRIB-UNK the discussion of momentous and peculiar problems. We have met them as best we could, laboring with sincerity for Freedom, Social Progress, Political Equality, Impartial Suffrage-All Rights for All. A Republican President became the enemy of Republicanism, and we have been called upon to denounce and expose the treacheries of a degraded Administration. It was not without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we made an issue with President Johnson. The people approved our course by returning their radical representatives to power. The elections of 1866-as important to the nation as Lee's surrender-make new duties. Reconstruction is now the duty of the country-political reconstructionreconstruction in finances and tariffs. We are no longer pressed by war necessities, and we must smend our war experiments. The present condition of the currency is a grievous evil. Trade suffers; our manufacturing interests are in a precarious state. A dollar does not mean a dollar, but its fraction. It may be sixty cents, it may be ten. It is a sentiment, not a fact. When the laborer earns his dollar, he does not know whether he has one loaf of bread or ten. All business is feverish and unsettled. We think this can only be remedied by a wise and intrepid policy at Washington-by reducing the currency to the specie basis. Upon this we shall insist.

The necessity of Protection to Labor again presses upon us. We regret that on this most important measure the Republican party is divided. An honest but mischievous minority in the West, particularly, are endeavoring to create a policy which can only result in the prostration of American Industry-the degradation of Labor and the aggrandizement of English capitalists. During the many years of our work we have struggled against this interest. We believe Protection more necessary now than ever before, and we shall insist upon the broadest and wisest legislation for the Rights of Labor.

In the perplexing question of Reconstruction we see Emancipation of the Black should be followed by Sufpolicy of promiscuous confiscation and hanging. We had too much blood in war to ask for blood in peaceeven to gratify angry vengeance. It seemed important that the South should concede Suffrage, and that the North should concede Amnesty. Some of our friends disapproved of this; but Congress has followed our advice. Amnesty has been approved by Congress-to a greater extent than we claimed in THE TRIBUNE. We have held that the men who starved captives in Rebel dungeons, who murdered surrendered prisoners, who violated the rules of war, and aided the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, should be tried and punished. Congress and the Administration have agreed that no punishment should be inflicted even upon men who are charged with these crimes, and the only measure looking like punishment is the amendment of disfranchisement from holding office, which is merely a sentimental and not a practical penalty. On the other hand, the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the Freedman's Bureau Bill, and the Bill for Suffrage in the District of Columbia, show that reconstruction will not be consummated without suffrage and protection for the Blacks. The policy of THE TRIBUNE has been practically adopted by those the scheme of an Empire and an Austrian who differed with us during its discussion. We never | Prince was abandoned, at the very moment quarrel with friends who are impatient with us. We do them the justice of believing they go their way to what is right, just as we trust they will do us the justice of believing we go our way to what is right. work for the same object, but perhaps in different ways. We have no higher aim than to secure peace to this nation, and to all nations-liberty, progress, happiness, virtue, and the universal brotherhood of man. And for this we shall continue to toil in our best way.

We have reorganized and strengthened every department of THE TRIBUNE. We have correspondents in every part of this country and in every country of the world; resident correspondents in every capital and commercial center of Europe and South America; special correspondents who follow important movements in all parts of the earth. This establishment costs a great deal of money, and to organize it we have invested many thousands of dollars. When we state that there are three hundred people directly or indirectly connected with the editorial department of THE TRIBUNE, charged, in a greater or lesser degree, with writing for its columns and giving it news, and that for every item of news we pay money, the vast expense of our publication may be imagined. We intend to enlarge these facilities, and not only to gather news from all parts of the world, but to ask the most gifted men of other countries to write for our columns. With many of them we have already entered into negotiations which will result in giving to the readers of THE TRIBUXE & series of essays that, both for their journalism. We postpone for the present a more definite announcement.

Friends of Impartial Justice and Progress! we greet you on the bright prospects before us. Friends of THE TRIBUNE! we appeal to those who believe that an increased circulation of THE TRIBUNE would con-

being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such

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THE TRIBUNE, New-York

THE TAX ON COTTON. The Chamber of Commerce have had under consideration a memorial to Congress, asking that the tax on cotton should be abolished, on the ground that it is injurious to American interests. The subject was debated yesterday very fully; we print elsewhere the proceedings. The leading argument against the repeal of the tax was made by Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, and from the importance of the subject we give his entire address.

Mr. Cowdin, in reply to the claim that the tax is unjust, because no other agricultural product is so burdened, shows that North ern products are chiefly in manufactures, and are more heavily taxed than cotton; the South, on the other hand, is almost exclusively devoted to agriculture, and therefore to remove the tax on cotton would be to compel the North to bear almost the entire weight of taxation. It is not quality, but quantity of production that is considered in the distribution of taxes. Take the cotton tax from the South, and it is not taxed so much that it is more difficult to print our news than at all. The objection that a tax on cotton discourages production at home and encourages it abroad, is met by Mr. Cowdin with the argument that "the principle contended for would virtually abolish all internal taxation." The decrease in cotton production recently is demonstrated not to be the result of this small tax, but of the war. It is notorious that the planters from 1862 devoted themselves to raising grain to support the Rebel armies. He exposes the non-application of the argument that the tax is unimportant as a means of helping to pay the national debt, by the evident fact that it was not imposed to liquidate that obligation, but to provide revenue for immediate use. Of \$490,000,000 raised from customs and internal revenue in the fiscal year ending June 30, but \$20,000,000 were supplied by the tax on cotton. Beyond this tax the revenue from the Southern States was insignificant. Mr. Cowdin pertinently asks what the planters have ever done that the North, now bearing an enormous proportion of the burden of taxation, should assume the whole weight 7 No tax has been imposed as a penalty on the Rebel States, and it is but just that the duty should be fairly distributed. It is true that the constitutionalty of the cotton tax has been denied, but, as Mr. Cowdin well suggests, that is not the business of the Chamber of Commerce, but of the Supreme Court. We can hardly afford to exempt the South from all taxation, nor is it to be forgotten that it was by the Rebellion alone that the burden was imposed. No attempt was made to refute these arguments, and the almost unanimous vote by which the subject was indefinitely postponed shows that the merchants of New-York believe with Congress that the tax is at present not only just but expedient.

## MR. SEWARD'S DIPLOMACY.

Mr. Seward's friends assert that the recent batch of Mexican rumors were set on foot by personal hostility to Mr. Seward. They do not seem to comprehend the fact that whatever credence might be given them arose from the want of principle, consistency, and truth which have been exhibited in the diplomacy of the Secretary and his subordinates. Those unhappy characteristics, displayed again and again no reason to amend the policy which we have asserted since the close of the war. It then seemed to us that Department, have impaired, if they have not utterly seems a prodigal waste of wages; and the recklessness destroyed, the confidence of the people in this frage for the Black. We did not see the wisdom of as branch of the Government, and they are consequently left in painful doubt whether the extravagant rumors in relation to speculative jobs about to be accomplished by our National diplomacy may not have at least some basis of truth. It became known that the return of the French troops from Mexico had been ordered by the Emperor, not in consequence of any manly and decisive protest by our Miniser at Paris, spenking the unanimous sentiment of the American people against the bastard empire of Maximilian, but for the reason that Mr. Bigelow had voluntarily tendered to M. Drouyn de Lhuys our recognition of Maximilian as a bribe for the departure of the French forces. No tale could thereafter be invented half so incred. ible, or involving a larger sacrifice of the National dignity, a more wanton insult to the American peo, ple, or a more disgraceful oringing to a foreign power, under circumstances of premeditated wrong and

menace. The shuffling policy of the State Department in the whole business is thus far without explanation. Why did Mr. Seward attempt to ward off the just suspicions and allay the patriotic fears of Mr. Corwin our Minister to Mexico, by assuring him that when it was progressing rapidly to completion? Why did he make so marked a difference in extending custom-house facilities to the agents of France for the shipment of material of war-facilities which were denied to Mexico in a manner that called forth the indignant protest of Signor Romero? Why, after the Senate and the House had declared their invincible repugnance to the Empire of Maximilian, and their determination to recognize only the Republic of Mexico, did Mr. Seward's agent in Paris voluntarily tender a recognition of Maximilian? Why, more recently, did the Secretary himself, after pledging the Government to the strictest neutrality in the affairs of Mexico, violate that pledge by ordering or approving the arrest and imprisonment of Senor Ortega? These are questions which have been repeatedly asked, and to which the country receives no reply, and this is one of the occasions when we are disposed to regret that our Ministers have not seats in Congress, where they

might be held to a just responsibility. One principle that governs Mr. Seward's foreign policy we have definitely ascertained, which is that our foreign policy is made entirely subservient to the partisan and personal views of the Secretary in reference to polities at home. This was memorably shown in his assurances to Europe, at the beginning of the rebellion, that Slavery had nothing to do with the war, and in his subsequent admission that this assurance was absolutely untrue, and that he had pursued this Machiavellian and most fatal line of policy-it was met as the world knows, by a recognition of the Rebels as belligerents, and by their wholesale piracies on the ocean-simply because he hoped to conquer the Rebels by conciliation, and was therefore unwilling to expose their weakness in regard to Slavery.

Mr. Seward's present position toward the Rebel States, toward Congress and the Republican party, is well defined, and possibly his atterances during the Presidential tour (when he did his utrhost to betray barbarism. The disgust with which the actual opera- duce to the political, intellectual, and moral well- the great party of the Republic to whom he owed his

elevation, and when, with his usual success, he predicted its downfall in his native State by a majority of 40,000) may assist us in understanding his crooked policy toward Mexico. He represented the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments by the Southern States as "tumbling them in the dirt" and "eating "the leek." He described the President as having by his advice given pledges to those States for their return, and declared that, though heaven and earth might pass away, those pledges must be fulfilled; and then he declared-incredible as it may seem-"the people want a war with Spain and a war with Brazil," and he urged the immediate restoration of the South on the ground that he could not conquer all the nation with one lame leg. Despite the assurances of Mr. Seward, "the people" do not want a war; and however much the Democrats, the Rebels, and Mr. Seward may want a war, Congress should see to it that they are disappointed in their anticipation that they can defeat the Constitutional Amendment and stay the restoration of our National peace by any further complication with the Mexican question.

#### STEALINGS IN COURT.

Yesterday there appeared in the official report of the proceedings of the Supervisors a resolution increasing the salaries of the attendants of the Court of Common Pleas, Superior, Supreme, and Marine Courts, and General Sessions and District Courts, to \$1,200. The fact that these officers have been thought worthy of the salary to which the law has limited the Clerks of the Court of Records-men who have grave responsibilities and must necessarily have some education and no little labor-has provoked inquiry into the number and the duties of these "attendants."

The Controller's reports show that the muster of these attendants, exclusive of clerks, librarians, stenographers, criers, and interpreters, is one hundred and one, distributed as follows: Twenty-nine to the Supreme Court, which, during nine months of the year, has five terms in session; eighteen to the Superior Court, with ordinarily four, and an extreme limit of five terms; eighteen to the Court of General Sessions, with a single court; nine to the Court of Common Pleas, which has three terms at most; ten to the Marine Court, which has two terms; two to each of the first seven District Courts, and three to the eighth. This is exclusive of attendance at the Court of Over and Terminer at its occasional sessions. Even including door-openers, scarcely three can be more than partially employed in any Court. The District Courts, it will be seen, and several of the other Courts, are actually attended by two only.

Let us observe the labors and high responsibilities for which these gentlemen have been receiving \$101,000 per annum. It is well understood that some of them seldom or never appear in court at all. Their chief duty appears to be to sign (or in case the acquirement of writing has been denied them, make their mark on) the monthly pay-rolls. Some fulfill the irksome and complicated duties of doorkeepers. Others have the selemn responsibility of placing the Bible in the hands of witnesses and crying their names aloud, to the great confusion of sensitive people, not omitting to shout "Silence!" and rap on the desk or railing. Occasionally one of them undergoes the real labor of keeping a jury in charge, which once or twice in a year involves the necessity of remaining up all night. This, with an occasional errand for the court, or for counsel-(politeness is probably too heavy a tax, considering the salary)-is the bulk of the work now performed for \$101,000 per annum, but which after January is considered by the Supervisors to be worth \$121,200. How much time do these gentlemen give in return

for their wages? In the Courts of Record the general hour of assembling is 10 a. m.; but on many days no business is done, and the Court never sits beyond three in the afternoon. Even four hours a day is a large average of work. Nor do the District Courts, though somewhat more irregular, exact any more time or labor. They sit sometimes only three weeks of the term, though instances, like memorable cold winters of oldest inhabitants have been treasured up by veteran attendants, when the terms had actually run into five weeks. There are usually nine terms in the year, though in the General Sessions more. One hundred and sixty days of four hours each are as much as the majority of these coatly attendants can possibly allow, without grumoung, their private employments. For the rest, \$120,000 per year, extracted from our greaning tax-payers, seems a prodigal waste of wages; and the recklessness seems a prodi ants can possibly allow, without grumbling, from Board of Supervisors is the more deplorable, since it is supposed only a portion of the sum finally reaches the pockets of those who are deluded by its bounty.

PROTECTED MANUFACTURES THE BASIS OF TAXATION. The ability of the people of the different States to

bear taxation will be found to be in proportion to the magnitude and variety of their manufactured productions. The quantity of production depends on the extent to which it is diversified.

The following table contains in a nut-shell the entire argument in behalf of protective legislation to develop American manufactures. It is unanswerable. It contains, too, the theory of the only system of taxation that will keep up the revenues of the Government, while augmenting the wealth and power of the nation. Will the Finance Committee of the Senate permit us to invoke their thoughtful consideration of

States.	Populat n	Manufec'rs and Products.	Per	Internal Taxes said in 1054.	Tan's per capita
Rhode Island	174,620	\$2,797,690	\$16.00	£3,946,846	900 58
Massachusetts	1.231,066	15,541,799	12 61	23,250,866	18.83
Connectiont	460,147		9.45	6,000,008	13 04
New-York	3,880,735		6 12	48,940,566	12 (1
New-Hampshire			6 15	3,424,917	10.47
New-Jersey	672,033		6.58	7,157,012	10 6
Pennsylvania		16,868,411	5 79	27,811,507	9 5
Maryland	687,049	2,587,101	3.76	4,966,085	7 12
Ohio	2,330,511	8,856,407	3.82	15,296,123	6.5
Kiinois	1,711,951	5,007,821	0.88	9,174,370	5.3
Missouri		2,730,592	2 29	5.243,540	4 4
Kentucky	1,155,684		2.08	4,591,346	3.9
	749,113			2,544,025	3.3
Michigan	Part of March 1 At State	2,627,356	1 92	4,571,521	3.3
Vermont		1,791,018	9.80	2,408,367	38
	British and the second			773,658	24
Wisconsin	775,881	868,263		1,175,200	1.5
Tennessee		1.055,829		1.516,967	13

The advocates of British Free Trade will argue in vain until they shall be able to argue away these

Recall the encouragement given by the Government to invest in the national bonds-seven and three-tenths per cent interest, exemption from taxation, convertibility into gold. 'Twas wise; for the war could not have been carried on without the money. But the duty of a Government to provide money to pay a war debt is quite as great as its duty to run into debt in order to save its life. Can't Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury see the paramount obligation of inviting capital into productive industry by offering it permanency of investment, satisfactory profit, and exemption from burdensome taxation? The principal and interest of the public debt, into which capital was coaxed by attractive terms, have got to be paid, and there is no device known among men whereby they can be paid save through profitable, diversified, domestic manufacturing-and that only a protective tariff can create. The experiment is being tried of taking \$300,-

000,000 a year from the people of the United States, in the shape of Internal Revenue taxes. The point of exhaustion has already been reached in numerous quarters where profits of industry do not yield the tax, and where it is levied on and collected out of capital invested. The stone-blind surely can see the end of this. Unless American industry can be made profitable, so that taxation can take from profits and not touch capital, the public revenues will inevitably

fail, the business of the country and much of its realized wealth will be whelmed under bankr, upter and the party now in power will be hurled out of office with a passion and unanimity unprecedented in our politics. 'Ware the day, gentlemen in Washing' ton, when politics shall crystalize about the question of direct taxation. You can only avert that day by saving to American Industry its own market, by imposing sufficient checks on foreign importations through a Protective Tariff.

### MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA-WINTER GARDEN. This evening Bellini's beautiful Opers, "La Sonnambula" will be performed at the above theater with a strong oast. Miss Hauck, the young American prima donna, will make her first appearance in this city, as Amina. It is a character well suited to her ability, and one in which we think she will make a flattering success. She will be

we think she will make a flattering success. She will be expected by Miss Fanny Stockton, Signor Baragli, as excellent artist, and Signor Antonucci.

On Saturday morning, an Operatic Matinée will be given at Winter Garden, on which occasion the beautiful Opera of Faust will be performed. The cast of the Opera will be very strong, consisting of Miss Louise Kellogg, M'lle Bonhour, Signori Mazzolemi, Bellini and Antonucci, The price of admission will be \$1 to all parts of the house. BRETHOVEN MATINEES.

Mr. Carl Wolfshon will give his fourth Beethoven Matines this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Steinway's Small Hall. The fifth Beethoven Matines will be given at the

l'acker Institute, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon. FRENCH OPERA. Rossini's immortal Opera, "Il Barbiere" will be given at the French Theater this evening, for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society. We trust the performance will be graced by a crowded and brilliant audience.

THE DRAMA.

"CENDRILLON" AT THE NEW-YORK THEATER.

A spectacle play is rarely, if ever, seen to advantage

on the night of its first representation. Mindful of this well established fact-learned in the course of a long and painful experience of first nights-we delayed, until last evening, to witness the performance of "Cendrillon," now holding the stage of the New-York Theater. Our delay was rewarded. The of the New-York Theater. Our delay was rewarded. The fourth representation of the spectacle was far smoother than its first could possibly have been. The bitter cold weather of last evening was, indeed, most hostile to the Fairy Queens, and Sprites, and Cupids, and all manner of airy divinities wherewith the piece abounds; and a certain uneasiness, not wholly unconnected with coolness of the legs, was perceptible on the part of those beautiful beings. But, making benevolent allowances for the shiverings of almost frozen inumanity, it is just to say that the play passed off in a very lightsome and enjoyable style. It is a new five-act diraments version of the old story of "Ctaderella and the Little Glass Slipper," and was originally written in French by M. L. R. Benneux, and successfully played in Paris. It is now presented here in the form of an English translation. Several therities have been taken with the original story, with a view to extend its scope and introduce new incidents, and lead up to fine stage effects. "Twee to consider, too curiously to consider," all these changes. Enough to say that the result, as seen at the New-York Theater, is a bright and pleasing spectacle, sufficiently well adapted to the holidays to win popularity. To speak of "Cendrithon" sea work of art, either literary or dramatic, would be to waste words. A very little of its dialogue goes a great way. The spectator soon tires of following the conversation of the various characters, and is content to have his attention engrossed by the songes, and the costumes, and the soenry, and the beauties of the bullet. All these are attractive. Miss Sallie easily to analyze rainbows and catclogue sunbeam. Thopic is not one for criticism. We call to mind no acting in the piece, except that of Mr. Mark Smith as the King, and Mr. Lowis Haker as Pinchennese. The former will be recognized as one of the best comedians of the time, —towers among his present theatrical company, like Gulliver among the Lilipatians. To revert to the main attractiveness fourth representation of the spectacle was far smoother than its

OLD BOWERY THEATER.

Mr. C. K. Fox takes a benefit at this house tonight. Let the Orientals remember and observe the occasion LEGERDEMAIN.

Last evening Signor Pianalini, an Illusionalist, hitherto a stranger here, gave a complimentary entertainment to his friends fat the hall. No. 97 Sixth-are, preparatory to entering on a series of exhibitions for the Winter season. Several amusing tricks were performed. Signor Planalini will undoubtedly attract admiring audiences—since untertainments of this character are always popular.

BOOTH IN BROOKLYN. A performance of "Ruy Blas" and "Katherine and Petruchio" will be given to night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Mr. Booth will appear in both plays. The characters are strongly contrasted, and the actor's genius illumines both. His Pstruchio is one of his very best impersonations.

## EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations, namely:
Thomas F. Craven to be Rear Admiral, vice
Rear Admiral T. Balley, retired: Capit. J. M.
Berrien to be Commodore, vice Commodore R. R.
Hitchcock, retired: Capt. Alfred Taylor to be Commodore, vice
T. A. Selfridge, retired: Commonder Louis C. Sarror to be
Captain, vice Capt. J. M. Berrien; Commodore Maineton
Smith to be Chief of Burean of Repairs and Recruiting, vice
Commander A. N. Smith; Third Assistant Engineer J. M.
Clark to be Second Assistant Engineer and Recruiting, vice
Commander A. N. Smith; Third Assistant Engineer, Third
Assistant Engineer A. M. Mosley to be Second Assistant Engineer, Ruled
Assistant Engineer Capt. Simon P. Bissel to be Commodore,
vice Commodore T. T. Craven, promoted; Passed Assistant
Surgeon James S. Kraight to be Surgeon, vice Commodore,
vice Commodore T. T. Craven, promoted; Passed Assistant
Surgeon James S. Kraight to be Surgeon, vice A. W. H.
Hawkims, resigned; Passed-Assistant-Surgeon Henry M. Wells to
be Surgeon, vice L. B. Hunter, retired; Joseph G. Ayres of
New-Hampshire to be Assistant-Surgeon; Joseph B. Baker
of Maryland to be Assistant-Surgeon; Joseph B. Baker
Charles P. Thompson to be Payumaster, vice H. H. Pangborn,
deceased; Assistant-Paymaster, vice H. M. Pangborn,
elected Assistant-Paymaster, vice H. Mallord, resigned. Henry Glass, Ernest J. Dickmon, W. W. McClay, P.
H. Cooper, Henry C. Taylor, Albert D. Baker
De Passed Assistant Paymaster Rules S. McConnell to be Passed Assistant Paymaster Rules S. McConnell to be Passed Assistant Paymaster, vice Gilbert A.
Robertson, resigned. Assistant Paymaster Rules S. McConnell to be Passed Assistant Paymaster, vice Gilbert A.
Robertson, resigned. Assistant Paymaster Rules S. McConnell to be Passed Assistant Paymaster.
P. H. Cooper, Henry C. Taylor, Albert D.

## BUFFALO.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM-DIRECT COMMUNICATOR BE-THE CENTAL SYSTEM—DIRECT COMMUNICATOR BE-TWEEN ERIE AND LIVERPOOL.

BUYFALO, Dec. 20.—It is understood that the Board of Trade has postponed action on the cental system of weights and measures until a concert of action can be had with the loards of Trade of other cities. The merchants of Erie, Peansylvania, are making afforts to stablish direct lines of vessels to carry petroleum from Erie to everyood.

estaining direct lines of vessels of a capacity to carry 2,500 barrels.

The vessels are to have a capacity to carry 2,500 barrels each, and are to make three trips per season.

The weather yesterday was warm and thawing. To day is the celdest of the season. Thermometer stands at about 14

#### degrace above zero THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

### ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE ROAD.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20 .- The new Board of Directors and the officers of the New-York Central Railroad arrived this and an one of the test of the control of the property. The road is the annual tour of inspection of the property. The road is reported to be in fine order. One of the principal objects of the present inspection is to see what, if any improvement can be made in accomplations for local business. The party will leave to-morrow at 3 p. m., for Rochester, thence East via Anburn.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PRINTER.-Alexander Hamilton Playes, a printer, well-known throughout the United States, but especially so in New-Orlsans, died in the latter sity several days ago. He was born in Gettysburg, Penn., about the year 1806. Choosing the profession of printer, he was first employed in Philadelphia, but afterward went to New-Orleans. employed in Philadelphia, but afterward went to New-Orleans to become foreman of The Picayana newspaper. He laft the office of The Picayana to become one of the founders of The Delta. After that paper was established, the proprietors separated, and a portion of them, with Mr. Hayes, exabilished The Crescent. The Crescent of to-day is the revival of that The Crescent The Crescent of the Agency of the Paper of which Mr. Hayes was an original propentor. He acted as foreman to both The Delta and The Crescent. In 1830 acted as foreman to both The Delta and The Crescent. In 1830 acted as foreman in the total control of the Agency of the West to California, and thence to Japan and China and back again to California, which State he left on the breaking out of the war. He made his way overland to Te 283, where he resided during the Rebellion. A few weeks age he was invited back to The Picayane office by the proprietors, but he died that The The The Crescent of the Picayane of the State he left on the breaking on the proprietors, and was esteemed by all who Jensey him. The New-Orleans Typographical Society paid appropriate homage to his remains.